



# What is CASA

The CASA system is so precise that it enables our Andrologist's to get a more accurate analysis by limiting the number of variables that exist with the manual analysis.

CASA is used to study recorded video images of sperm through an extremely powerful microscope. The images are then digitized and analyzed by a high-speed computer system (up to 60 frames per second) so that motility of individual sperm (and sperm populations) can be analyzed accurately.

## Why use Computer Assisted Semen Analysis ?

The quality and accuracy of manual microscopic semen analysis varies enormously from center to center and despite efforts to introduce standardization and quality control, it remains a time consuming and poorly reproducible process. Hence reliability of such reports are questionable.

Computer assisted semen analysis allows a very detailed determination of the parameters of sperm motility, the most important of which are:

- VCL – Curvilinear Velocity – the total distance the sperm moves in a time unit ( $\mu\text{m/s}$ )
- VSL – Straight Line Velocity (progressive velocity) – the distance the sperm moves along a straight line in a time unit ( $\mu\text{m/s}$ )
- VAP – Path Velocity – mathematically smoothed path along which the sperm moves in a unit of time
- ALH – Amplitude of Lateral Head Displacement ( $\mu\text{m}$ )



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# Standard Equipment

## Laptop

- TOSHIBA
- Dell
- ASUS
- Lenovo



## Trinocular Microscope

## Camera

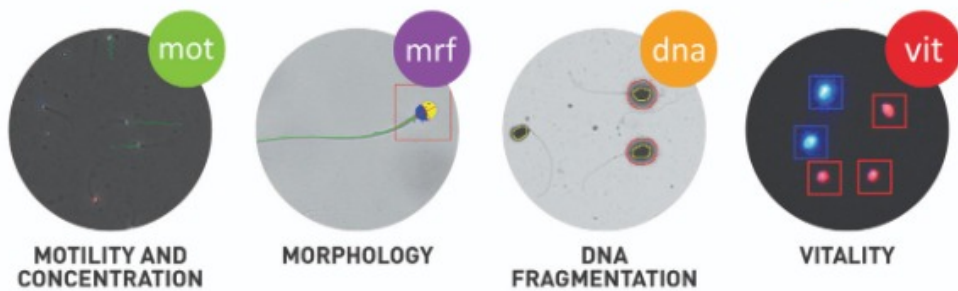
- Digital color CCD camera or similar

## Table “Optional”

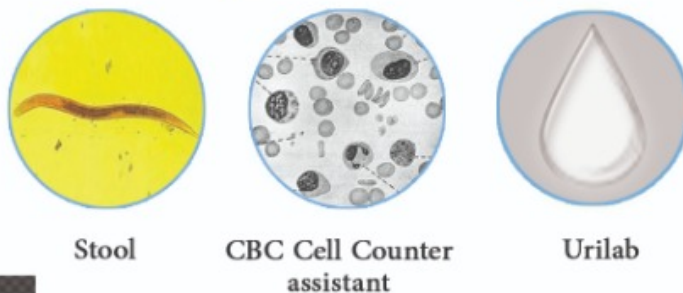
## Color Printer

## Accessories

## Computer assisted semen analysis



## Other special analysis







# Summary of the modules

## Motility and concentration

Main program for the analysis of sperm motility and concentration

## DNA Fragmentation

Main program for DNA fragmentation analysis of sperm samples

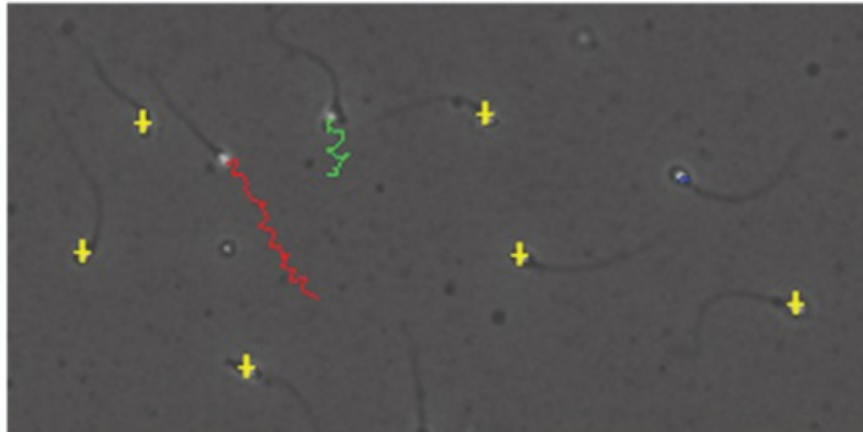
## Vitality

Main program for the vitality analysis with fluorescence.

## Morphology

Main program for morphological and morphometric sperm analysis





## Motility and Concentration

Set Patient Data Azoospermia <input type="checkbox"/>			
Volume	4	ml	
Dilution ratio	1/01		
Concentration	15	Million / ml	
Ejaculate count	60	Million	
<b>Initial microscopic investigation</b>			
Aggregation		▼	
Agglutination		▼	
<b>Cells Other Than Sperms</b>			
WBCs	0	/ ml	
RBCs	2-6	/ H.P.F	
Sperma. Cells	0	/ ml	
Epithelial cells	0	/ ml	
<b>Pinheads</b>			
Total Pinheads	0	Million / ml	
<b>Squares Result details</b>			
	Square No.	Sperms	Pinheads
✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	30	0
🔍	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	30	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	30	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	30	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	30	0

motility and concentration is a module for the automatic analysis of the sperm motility and concentration in a semen sample.

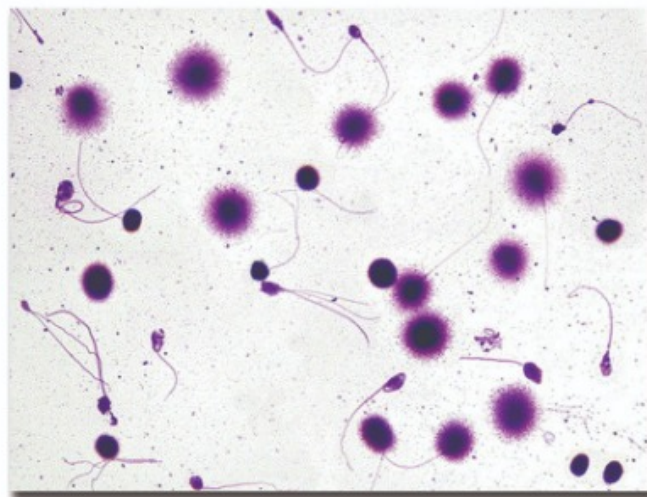
Progressive sperm motility is extensively known to be related to pregnancy rates.

Motility must be assessed as soon as possible after liquefaction of the sample, preferably at 30 minutes, but in any case within one hour after ejaculation, as WHO recommends, to decrease the effects of dehydration, Ph or changes in temperature.

# DNA Fragmentation



- After following a simple methodology, based on the chromatin dispersion around de core, different degrees of sperm DNA fragmentation can be observed.
- This module quantifies the number of sperms with fragmented and non fragmented DNA and the type of dispersion halo, showing its morphometry values.







Sample Jar



Bag Sample



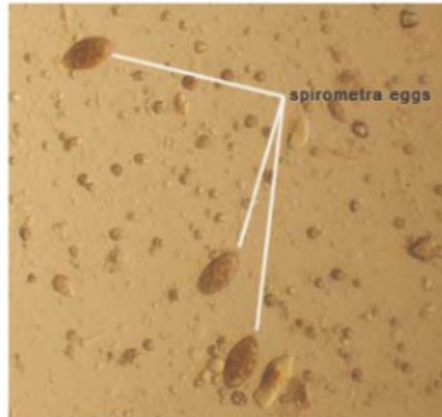
Take Sample



Wash Hands

# Stool

Microscopic examination of Stool chemical analysis and generation of a digital sample



# Urilab

Microscopic examination of Urine sediment and Urine chemical analysis and generation of a digital sample

	باركود المريض :	اسم المريض / محمد السيد علي	الاسم :
Barcode NO 7	Male	النوع : 33 Year	العمر :
13/01/2015 12:49	وقت والتاريخ :		محل جولة :

### Computer Assisted Urine Analysis

#### A. Physical Examination

Volume	Random Sample	Colour	Amber Yellow
Aspect	Clear	Reaction	Slightly acidic
* Sp. Gravity		Blood	Nil

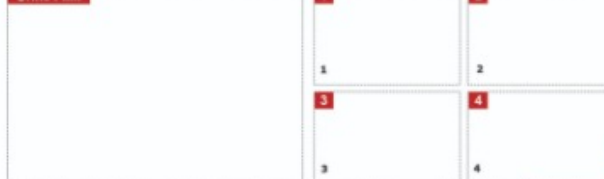
#### B. Chemical Examination

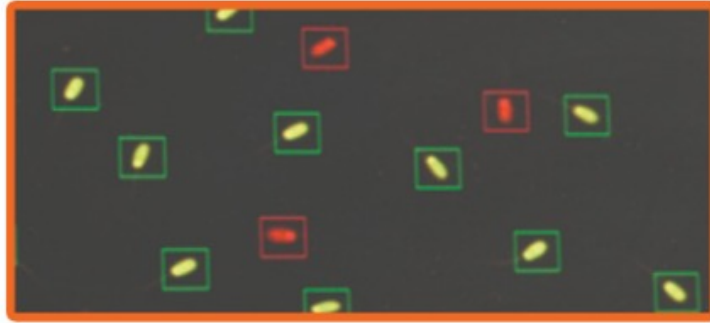
Albumin	Negative	Glucose	Negative
Acetone	Negative	Bilirubin	Negative
U.bilinogen	Normal trace	Nitrite	Negative
Blood	Negative		

#### C. Microscopical Examination

* Pus Cells		* R.B.Cs	
Epith. cells	Nil	Casts	Nil
Crystals	Nil	Parasites	Nil
Others	Nil		

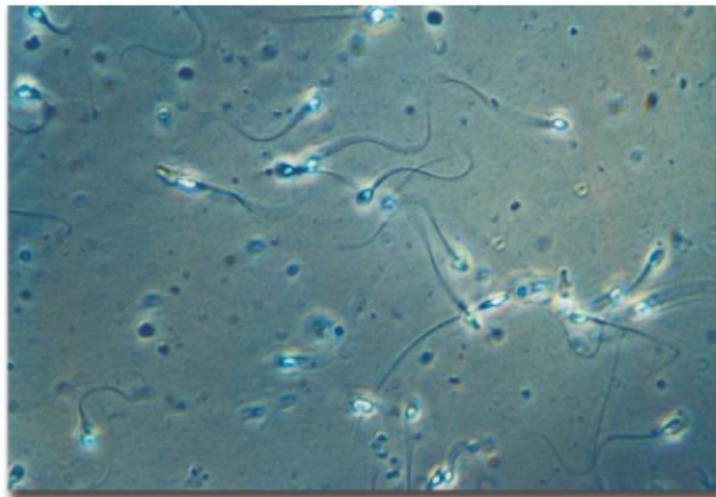
#### Urine Film





## Vitality

Sperm Vitality is estimated by assessing the membrane integrity of the cells, and is fundamental for samples having less than 40% progressive motile spermatozoa. The percentage of the viable cells normally exceeds that of motile cells.






# Report

## Computer Assisted Semen Analysis (CASA)

The system follows WHO (2010) strict criteria for motility patterns & morphometric assessment of human semen.

### ILab CASA software package

Barcode	 S-25120078	Ref. by	Prof Dr. Khaled Gadalla
Name	Mr. Mohamed Othman Zekry	Collection Date	2012/10/17 02:10:00
Age	31 Years	Analysis Date	2012/10/17 02:40:00

#### Specimen Description :

Volume	3.2	[ N > 2.0 ]
PH value	7.4	[ N : 7.2 - 8.0 ]
Color	Grey Opalescent	[ white-gray ]
Odor	Normal	[ Normal ]
Viscosity	Normal	[ Normal ]
Liquefaction time	30 min.	[ N : 10 - 30 min. ]
Liquefaction state	Complete	

#### Collection Info. :

Coll. Locations	Masturbation at lab
Abstinence	5 Days [ N: 3 - 7 days ]

#### Agglutination & Aggregation :

Aggregation	Nil
Agglutination	Nil
Other	Nil

#### Test result :

Test	Result	Status	Reference Value	Sperm Distribution
Concentration (million/ml)	68.33	PASSED	>= 15 (million/ml)	
Total sperm no. (million)	218.65	PASSED	>=39 (million/Ejaculate)	
Progressive motility (PR)	48.00 %	PASSED	>=32 %	
Total Motility (PR+NP)	64.00 %	PASSED	>=40 %	
Morphology index	12.00 %	PASSED	>= 4 % normal is accepted	
Vitality	72 %	PASSED	>58 %	

#### Cells other than sperms :

White Blood Cells	0 - 1	< 5 /H.P.F	<b>Pinheads :</b> 2.7 million/ml Pinheads sperms are not counted as spermatozoa or head defects because they possess no chromatin or head structure anterior to the basal plate.
Red Blood Cells	0 - 1	< 5 /H.P.F	
Spermatogenic cells	3 - 5	/H.P.F	
Epithelial cells	0 - 1	/H.P.F	

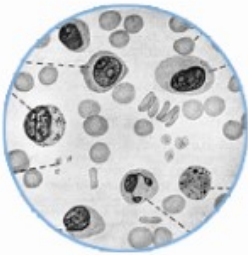
#### Comment :

**Normal seminal profile**

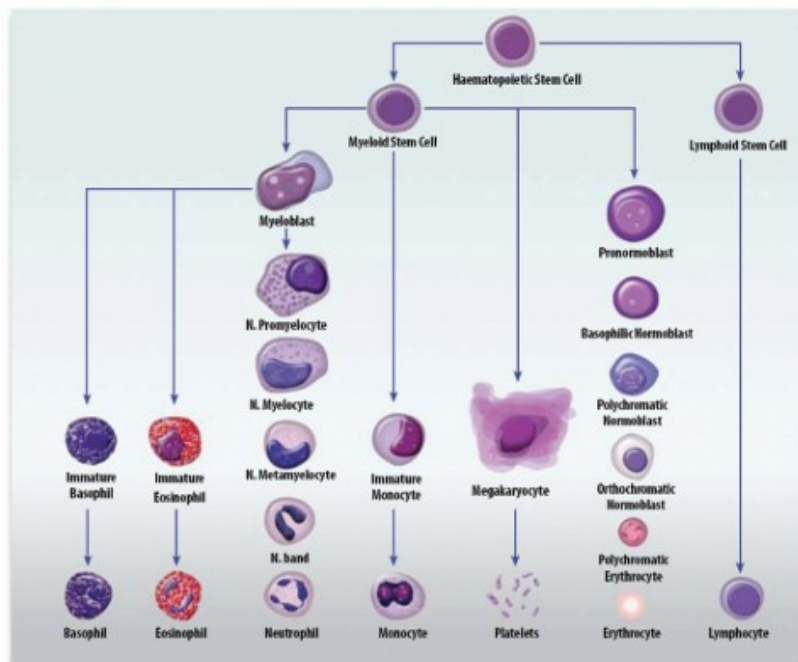
The semen passed the W.H.O. strict criteria for count, motility and morphology.



# CBC Cell Counter assistant



- The user decides the number types that the counter should contain and the name given to each one.
- It is possible to save more than one configuration.
- Once a configuration is saved, the report will be automatically filled with the obtained data.
- Selection of the counter from a list of available counters or creation of a new one.
- It is possible to capture images to include in the report.




# Report

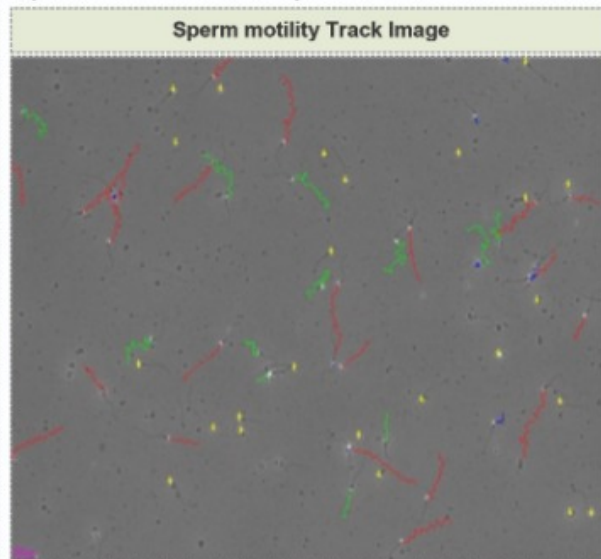
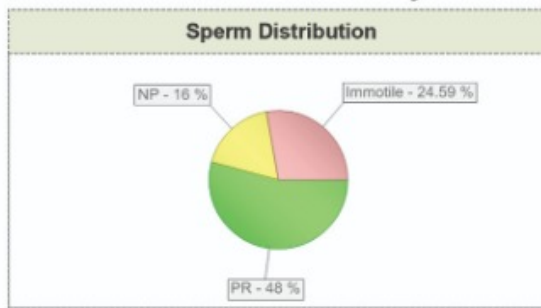
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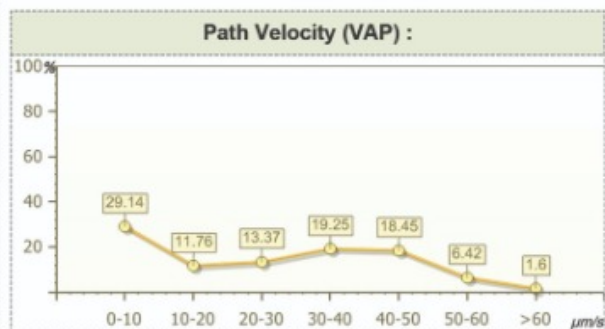
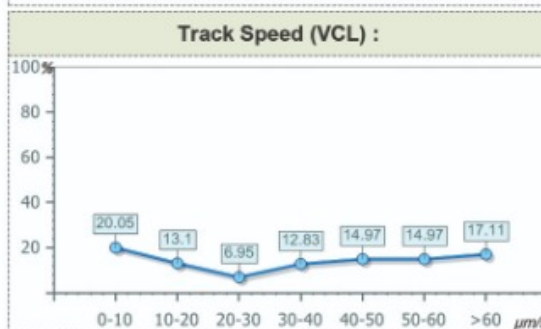
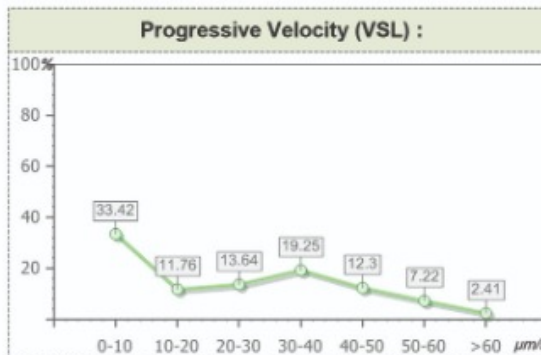
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### Semen Analysis Charts (CASA - WHO 2010)



- \* the microscopic image is taken in real time.
- \* Each track is presented in colour code according to the type of spermatozoa W.H.O classification.






# Report

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### ILab CASA software package

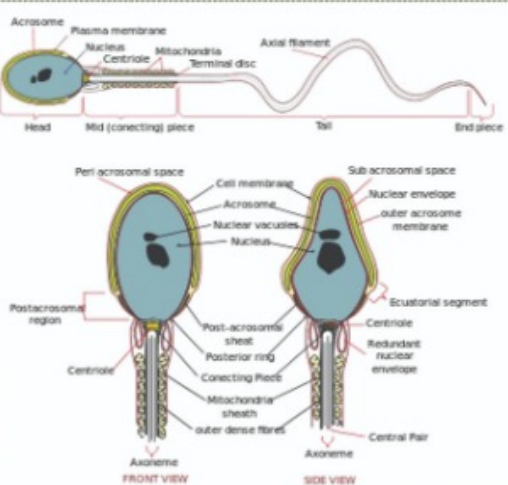
Barcode	 S-25120078	Ref. by	Prof Dr. Khaled Gadalla
Name	Mr. Mohamed Othman Zekry	Collection Date	2012/10/17 02:10:00 ♂
Age	31 Years	Analysis Date	2012/10/17 02:40:00 ♂

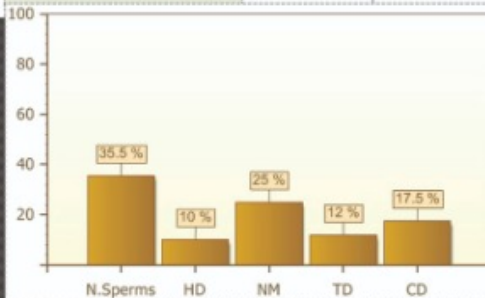
### SPERM CYTOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

Sperm Class Analyzer -Automatic System of sperm analysis by computer (CASA)

Parameters	Result	Status	Reference Value	Morphology Chart
Normal Sperms	12.00%	PASSED	> 4% is accepted	
Terato Sperms	88.00%			
MAI	1.75			
TZI	1.42	PASSED	up to 1.6	
SDI	0.78	PASSED	up to 1.6	

\* **MAI** Multiple Anomalies Index (MAI) : The mean number of anomalies per abnormal spermatozoon.  
 \* **TZI** TeratoZoospermic Index (TZI) : Total number of defects divided by the number of abnormal sperms.  
 \* **SDI** Sperm Deformity Index (SDI) : Total number of defects divided by the number of sperms counted.

Basic Classification	Total	Percentage	Chart Diagram of a human sperm cell
Normal Sperms	71	35.5 %	
Head defects (HD)	20	10%	
Neck & midpiece (NM)	50	25 %	
Tail defects (TD)	24	12 %	
Cytoplasm droplets (CD)	25	17.5 %	




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## CONCENTRATION AND MOTILITY ANALYSIS

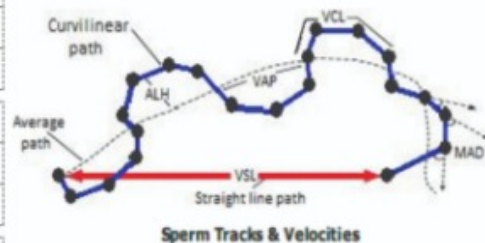
### Dynamic Parameters Report ( I ) :

Test	Conc. (million/ml)	Total number (million)	Percentage %	Reference Value
Tested sperm	68.33	218.65	100	$\geq 15$ (million/ml)
Total motility (PR+NP)	43.73	139.93	64.00	$\geq 40$ %
Progressive motility (PR)	32.79	104.92	48.00	$\geq 32$ %
Non progressive (NP)	10.93	34.97	16.00	
Immotile (IM)	24.59	78.68	36.00	$< 50$ %

- \* Progressive motility (PR) : spermatozoa moving actively, either linearly or in a large circle, regardless of speed.
- \* Non-progressive motility (NP) : all other patterns of motility with an absence of progression, i.e. swimming in small circles, the flagellar force hardly displacing the head, or when only a flagellar beat can be observed.
- \* Immotile (IM) : no movement.

### Dynamic Parameters Report ( II ) :

Parameters	values	Description
VCL [ $\mu\text{m/s}$ ]	46.15	Curvilinear velocity
VSL [ $\mu\text{m/s}$ ]	29.07	Straight line Velocity
VAP [ $\mu\text{m/s}$ ]	33.19	Average Path Velocity
MAD[ $^{\circ}$ ]	45.83	Mean Angular Degree
ALH [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	4.54	Amplitude of Lateral head Disp.
BCF [Hz]	4.70	Beat-cross Frequency
LIN	62.50 %	Linearity (VSL/VCL)
WOB	71.97 %	Wobble (VAP/VCL)
STR	85.42 %	Straightness (VSL/VAP)






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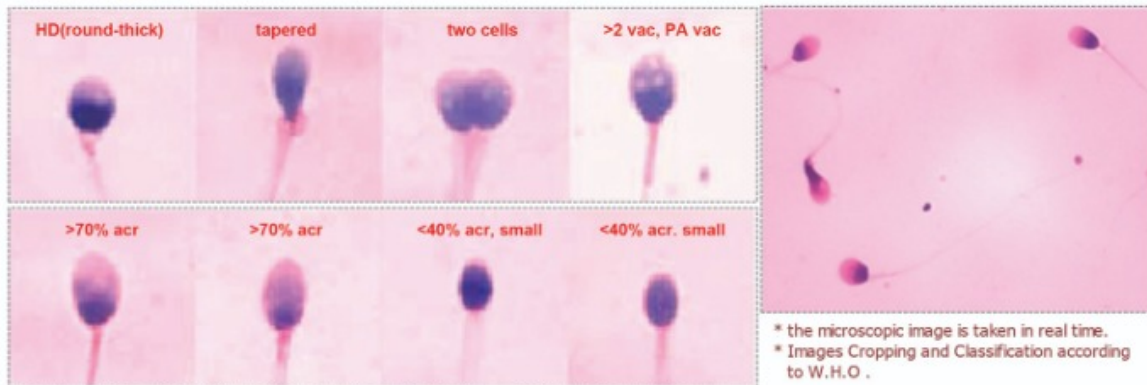
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Sperm Class Analyzer -Automatic System of sperm analysis by computer (CASA)

#### Normal Sperms



#### Terato Sperm



#### MORPHOMERIC VALUES

Class	Head Length (um)	Head Width (um)	Length/Width (%)	Head Area (um )	Head Perimeter(um)	Acrosome (%)
Mean of Normal Sperm	4.46	2.31	1.94	8.09	11.55	22.30
Mean of Terato Sperm	4.17	2.33	1.82	43.73	11.00	19.02
Reference values	4 - 5.5	2.5 - 3.5	1.5 - 1.75	7.85 - 15.1	10.8 - 14.9	40 - 70